

# The Daily Times.

NUMBER 75.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1887.

ONE CENT.

## THE DAILY TIMES.

TUESDAY, . . . . . JANUARY 18.

THE TIMES IS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING NEWSDEALERS:

M. M. Myers	100 East Broad
W. T. Hill & Co.	222 East Broad
Charles Primrose	315 North Fifth
Joseph Primrose	318 East Broad
A. K. Schmitt	617 East Broad
N. D. Seiden	226 North Ninth
N. Leonard	108 East Main
French & Crane	130 East Main

At the Hotel and the Exchange.

### THE MUTABILITY OF FORTUNE.

Incidents in the Early Life of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World.

Looking out from his editorial office in Park row and enjoying the serene consciousness that his autograph at the bottom of a check will produce greenbacks, from the bank up to a figure which would not assume to greatly, Hon. Joseph Pulitzer must be impressed with the mutability of fortune, since he can gaze upon the spot in the City Hall park where he once enjoyed an unceremonious sleep with a hard bench for his bed, and had his hat stolen into the bargain! He doesn't shrink from telling the story himself, and an excellent raconteur he is too. It happened when he was mustered out of Uncle Sam's service at the close of the war, and when a good many honest fellows found it difficult to secure employment. He encountered a full share of rebuffs, privations and hardships, and one day, fatigued and footsore, was glad to stretch himself on a park bench. While he slumbered some men came and carried off his only hat and he had to apply to the quartermaster in order to procure a substitute to shelter his waving tresses from the anemous breeze. After he had passed his way to St. Louis and was finally struggling to gain a foothold he had another unpleasant experience with a number of the light fingered fraternity. By dint of rigorous economy he had obtained a new suit of clothes, which he had worn but a short time when it was bundled up and carried away from the modest room in which he lodged, leaving the future proprietor of the World with a wardrobe that was too scanty and hazy to permit of his appearance out of doors.

By the way, not everybody is aware that Mr. Pulitzer took a hand in settling the late unpleasantness or that the flashing of cannon was the weapon that attracted him to our shores. Yet, as he himself tells it, his dominant idea in coming hither was inspired by his youthful enthusiasm to aid in liberating 4,000,000 of the colored race from bondage. But what a singular adventure it was that sent him to sleep, like the vagrant prince in the fairy tale, hungry and tired, within bow shot of the future palatial headquarters!—New York Graphic.

Science in Betting.

There is, says Dave Pulsifer, who ought to know, a scientific way of betting on horse races. Like all other scientific methods, however, it is hard to attain and not easy to keep up. Horses when they start in at the beginning of the season belong, according to their own merits, to different classes. There are the 2-20 horses, and the 2-30 and the 2-40 and the 3 minute horses among the trotters, and among the runners there is the same sort of difference. Bookmakers must have their heads filled with horses, with weights, and besides with a great lot of data regarding their performances and their condition. The outsider, because a horse is the winner of one race, usually makes a favorite of him for the next. The bookmaker doesn't always do that. And especially it is true that a horse which wins several races hand running will become a prime favorite with the outsiders, while bookmakers and professionals for this very same reason begin to put their money up against him. As a rule, the winning of one race by a runner makes the winning of a second difficult; and, as races are run, the chances of success next time decrease in a certain proportion. This is because of the addition of weight. The racer finally overweighs himself by his many successes and he then loses.

On the other hand, owners of slower horses trail along from circuit to circuit losing races; their runners having weight taken off each time, until at some course or other the horse runs light, is in first class form, his owner backs him to win and win he does. The public does not keep these things in mind. The pool seller and bookmaker never forgets them. They are his stock in trade. There are of course a great many other influences beside that of weight. Hand running and the winning by close scratches pulls the best racer down.

The condition of the horse must be borne as carefully in mind as the weight.

"If a horseman will familiarize himself with all these things," says Dave Pulsifer, "he can bet on the horse races and win money, but it will take his time. He can't bet on horse races and win money and do much else besides."—Chicago Mail.

Ought to Think of Them.

"I have about come to the conclusion that no man is good enough for even a passably good woman," said the proprietor of the Ocon Range all sorts store as he glanced at a lank fellow who had just made a disastrous raid on a box of matches. "Every man has an easier time than his wife."

"I've thought of that a thousand times," replied old man Gatewood, known through the neighborhood as Lazy Sam. "I know that I have an easier time than my wife, but I'm bringing the thing down mighty nigh equal now. I don't believe in allowing a woman to mighty nigh kill herself at work, let me tell you, and for some time I have been shaying my points so that she won't have such a hard time."

"Equalizing it, eh?"

"That's exactly what I'm doing," gentlemen. Last year my po' wife had to chop all the wood and fetch all the water."

"And you have relieved her of that, eh?"

"Wall, partly. She only has to chop the wood now. My boy is got to be big enough to tote the water. I tell you what's a fact, a man ought to think up these things."—Arkansas Traveler.

Government Land in Mexico.

The Frontier of Nogales, A. T., says that it has private information that the German consul at the City of Mexico has purchased from the Mexican government all the vacant government land in the state of Sonora, from the United States line to the Gulf of California, and will settle thereon German miners and agriculturists.

## BOYCOTTING IN INDIA.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT FROM THE PRACTICE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Very Curious Examples of the Practice. Whole Families Boycotted for Years and Years—What Gold Will Accomplish—Outcast Women.

Boycotting, differing in some particulars from the way in which it is done in the land where the English term originated, has been practiced for ages in India. There is this great difference between Irish and Hindoo boycotting: the former is based mainly on political, semi-political, or fiscal reasons; whereas the latter is practiced on purely social or religious grounds. Then the Irish is severer than the Hindoo method in this sense, that no tradesman will sell anything to the boycotted man, who is more or less like a prisoner in his own house; whereas a boycotted Hindoo can buy anything anywhere or go to any place he likes, only people will not go to his house or associate with him or his family in any way.

On the other hand, the Hindoo is severer than the Irish boycotting in that the latter may be only temporary, and rises at the caprice of the boycotters; whereas the former is often permanent, or can be done away with only by going through certain expiatory rites or costly ceremonies, which come hard even on the richer classes. A man may be boycotted in Ireland for no fault of his own; but in India boycotting follows upon a breach of observance of some time honored custom, or by any public offense against traditional notions of propriety. Indian boycotting is allied to outcasting, but is quite distinct from it and not half so severe. A man can lose his caste only by breaking one of its well defined rules, which are quite different from mere customs for observance. An outcast man is necessarily boycotted; but a boycotted man keeps his caste all right as long as he does not act against its rules. Again, a man may be outcast, but not his family for that reason; yet his relations will be boycotted if they associate with him.

SOME CURIOUS EXAMPLES.

Let me now cite some examples. Some years ago a learned Pandit gave his daughter in marriage when she was a few years older than the prescribed marriageable age among the Hindoos; and the offense was rendered doubly heinous by the perpetrator being a Brahmin of high order. He was strictly boycotted accordingly; and, I believe, notwithstanding his great reputation as a scholar and a benevolent person, and in spite of his endeavors to propitiate the Brahmins in many ways, he is still avoided by orthodox Hindoos. A whole family has been boycotted for receiving and associating with one of its members who returned from England and had lost his caste through eating with Englishmen. One gentleman has been boycotted forever for getting his widowed daughter married.

If anybody's son or daughter-in-law associates with non-Hindoo publicly the offending individual is outcasted and the whole family is boycotted. If a son does not mourn for his deceased father in the prescribed manner he is boycotted. In some parts of India men are boycotted for wearing trousers of European fashion—or, indeed, any dress that was not worn by their ancestors of a thousand years ago. A well-known historical example of Hindoo boycotting is that of the Jeypore royal family, which was boycotted for hundreds of years by the other Rajput royal families for being the first Hindoo family of princely rank who offered a daughter in marriage to a mogul emperor. In Rajputana whole tribes are often boycotted if somebody does not properly observe the traditional customs or forms a connection with a lower caste or with non-Hindoo.

WHAT GOLD WILL DO.

But nowadays boycotting can be raised in India by a judicious use of the almighty gold. I may mention a well known case. A distinguished Hindoo gentleman and merchant of a large Indian town was boycotted for reforming propensities. His old orthodox mother, who lived in the country, on the occasion of a religious festival directed the servants as usual to distribute offerings of rice, fruits and sweets among the Brahmins of the neighborhood. To a man they refused to accept the same on the ground that her son was deserting his caste. The old lady was deeply chagrined and began to be mortally afraid of the destination of her soul after death. On hearing this her son went down to his country house and ordered the servants to take the offerings again to the Brahmins, this time placing five rupees on each of the plates. The expedient answered wonderfully well. The very Brahmins who a few hours before had turned away the servants ignominiously now came running to the merchant's house and literally scrambled for the presents. This story seems to justify the saying of another rich Hindoo that "caste was in his iron chest."

Boycotting and outcasting are made double oppressive to Hindoo women, and for the most trifling reasons. A married woman not putting the sindoor (a red powder) on the parting of her hair is boycotted. In the country if a mother-in-law eats or lives in the house of her son-in-law before her daughter has a child she will be at once boycotted. A young married lady was boycotted for not observing some ceremony at the birth of her child. A man can regain his caste by performing the expiatory rites; but an outcast woman, especially if she has broken away from the zenana or associated with non-Hindoo is never taken back to her caste.—Hindoo in St. James' Gazette.

The Putes' Crops.

Sarah Winnemucca writes from Lovelock, Nev., complaining about the destruction of the Indians' crops by the cattle and hogs belonging to white people, and asks if there is no law for the protection of the Putes' crops.

A Curious Circumstance.

A curious event happened during Justice Grayham's last circuit in England. A man was brought up and, having been convicted principally upon the evidence of an old woman, was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Immediately afterward it was discovered that the old woman not only knew nothing about the case, but was actually a witness in another case at the same assizes and had been called by mistake.—New York Sun.

## THE ANDOVER TRIAL.

The Theological Professors Who are Accused of Heresy.

Few events in the theological world have received greater attention of late years than the trial of Professors Smyth, Tucker, Churchhill, Harris and Hinks of the Andover (Mass.) Theological seminary, the chief doctrinal school of the Congregationalists. The charges upon which they have just been tried were preferred Oct. 25, 1886, the complaints being Dr. Henry M. Dexter, of the Congregationalist, Dr. J. W. Wellman, of Malden; Professor J. J. Blaisdell, of Beloit college, and the Rev. O. T. Lamphere, of Beverly, Mass.

From all accounts it appears that Professor Egbert C. Smyth, professor of ecclesiastical history, is the leader in the teaching of the doctrines which are considered objectionable. The most objectionable of the doctrines not approved is that there may be probation after death. The holding of this doctrine would not be thought sufficient to call for trial for heresy if held by any one but a teacher of theology but it is claimed that in teaching it the professors have proven recreant to the trust reposed in them. According to this theory the seminary is not an institution for the investigation of theology, but for the conservation of the faith as held by those who founded the school, as set forth in the creed. No decision has been reached as yet, and it is expected that it will become time before judgment will be rendered, as the documents to be examined by the board of visitors, before whom the trial was held, are very voluminous.

THE INDIANA CONTEST.

Robert S. Robertson, Who Claims to be Lieutenant Governor.

The people are already familiar with the political contest now going on in Indiana which involves the Lieutenant governorship and the United States senatorship. Robert S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who claims to be the legally elected lieutenant governor, and whose claims are contested by Senator Smith, who claims to be legally acting in that high capacity, is a resident of Fort Wayne. He is a native of Argyle, N. Robertson, Robertson, Y., and is about 48 years of age. During the war he served in the Fourth New York Volunteers and rose to the rank of colonel. He participated in every battle fought by the army of the Potomac from 1862 to 1864 and was three times wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. At the close of hostilities he located in Fort Wayne, where he has a good law practice.

How the Race Was Won.

The Tucson (Arizona) Citizen relates that a short time ago a great horse race was made up between two bands of the Papago Indians. Vast numbers of cattle, ponies, dogs, tin cans, and other personal property were wagered upon the result by both sides, and great crowds of Indians gathered upon the occasion. The race was run, and Miguel's cowboys won the race to the chagrin and astonishment of his Sonora cousin, and true to their word the stakes were turned over to him, and the defeated Papagoes walked homeward, sadder but wiser aborigines. Later on they learned that Miguel's men had put pepper in the eyes of the Sonora racer, and thereby blinded and defeated them, and they have applied to the agent to have their lost property restored.—Chicago Times.

Under Obligation.

Gail Hamilton admits that she dares to name only one of the three living men to whom she is under the deepest intellectual obligation, Herbert Spencer.—Boston Transcript.

An artist is painting a portrait of M. Pasteur from a photograph, and applied to him for "further particulars." M. Pasteur's answer was: "Face, pale yellowish; eyes, dark gray; grayish beard; hair scarcely gray."

The Battenberg Baby.

Queen Victoria is said to have taken an immense fancy to the Battenberg baby. She gets down on her royal hunkers and says "Goo" just like any other grandma.

A Chance to Rest.

Gentleman (to his carrier)—Doesn't it make you tired, Pat, to climb that ladder all day?

Pat—Yes, sir; but I have foiner rest comin' down.—Life.

Length of Life.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who has just been undergoing the ordeal of a birthday anniversary, says a man should either die at 30 or live to be 300.—New York World.

Cloths dipped into hot potato water are recommended for immediate and complete relief in the severest cases of rheumatism.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD AS SENT OVER THE WIRES.

The West Virginia Earthquake—The Vessel Obliterated—McQuade Goes to Sing Sing How They Do Things in Georgia—Weather Indications.

DEATH OF GENERAL HAZEN.

Last Hours of the Deceased Officer's Career.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, U. S. A., died last night of diabetic coma, at 8 o'clock, at his rooms on F street. For two years or more General Hazen had been in poor health, but it was not until comparatively recently that he placed himself under the care of a physician, for treatment for diabetes. He felt that his health was rapidly improving, and his wife, fearing no immediate danger, left for Europe with her only child, a son, a short time ago. Not long ago it was reported that General Hazen intended retiring from the army at an early day, but this he emphatically denied, and said that his health had greatly improved. At his request, however, Captain A. W. Greely was ordered to duty as assistant to the Chief Signal Officer, to afford him relief from the routine duties of the office. General Hazen attended the President's reception Thursday evening, and caught a cold, which caused him to keep his bed on the next day. On Saturday he was much better, and expected to resume his official duties to-day. Yesterday morning, however, his physician, Surgeon P. F. Harvey, of the army, was summoned, and found an alarming change in his condition, suggesting poisoning of the blood from his constitutional disease. A consultation was at once sought with Dr. D. L. Huntington. The case was deemed of extreme gravity, and his relatives in the city were informed and they at once gathered about him. Towards evening his symptoms became aggravated and Dr. Lincoln met Drs. Harvey and Huntington in consultation. Every measure failed to rally the sinking officer, and he breathed his last at 8 o'clock in the evening. His final illness was not accompanied by suffering, and his death was calm and without a struggle.

Information of General Hazen's death was conveyed immediately by Surgeon Huntington and Captain Greely to the Secretary of War, who communicated the intelligence to the President.

General Myer, the predecessor of Gen. Hazen, died suddenly in the very prime of his usefulness.

Comotion in Crete.

ATHENS, January 17.—A serious outbreak on the island of Crete is feared. The Government has sent reinforcements to the troops stationed there.

Shot for Paying His Rent.

DUBLIN, January 17.—A tenant named Keane, living in county Kerry, was shot and severely wounded last night for having paid his rent.

Revolting Ghazal Tribes.

LONDON, January 17.—Dispatches received here state that the revolting Ghazal tribes recently attacked and defeated a regiment of the Ameer's troops in Afghanistan.

Belgium on a Strike.

BRUSSELS, January 17.—Ten thousand men are expected to strike at Charleroi to-day.

Foreign Notes.

VIENNA, January 17.—The Star Insurance Company, an English concern, has, through its agents here, been fined £3,000 for doing business in Austria without a charter.

Rome, Jan. 17.—Monsignor Straneiro has in readiness and will immediately present to the Pope, his report on the progress and Condition of Catholicism in America.

LONDON, January 17.—The Standard says that Russia is about to deprive foreign powers of the freedom of Vladivostok and other Russian ports on the North Pacific coast.

BERLIN, January 17.—It is rumored here that two British-India military officers have been arrested in Moscow on suspicion of being spies. It is said they had in their possession a number of military sketches, representing patterns of guns, plans for fortifications, obstructions to travel on roads, etc., and that they explained their presence in Moscow by saying that the British Government had sent them there to learn the Russian language.

The Vessel Obliterated.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—As nothing had been heard of the crew of the wrecked schooner Parallel up to daylight yesterday, fears had been entertained for their safety. These, however, were dispelled on their arrival during the morning on the ferryboat from Sausalito. Peter Hansen, one of the seamen made the following statement: "When the captain realized the danger of his position he cast anchor, but it would not hold. As soon as the schooner struck, knowing the dangerous character of the cargo, he ordered out the boat and all left the vessel." The vessel was literally obliterated, a few pieces of floating wreckage being all that could be seen after the explosion. The explosion was distinctly heard as far as Sacramento, a distance of over one hundred miles. Captain Jordan, of the ship Commodore, from Port Discovery, which arrived yesterday, says he felt the shock fifteen miles at sea.

How They Do Things in Georgia.

HOGANSVILLE, GA., January 17.—A party of masked men took a colored prisoner from Constable Moncrieff Saturday evening, near Greenville, and after giving him a trial sentenced him to death and hung him to a tree, where his body still hangs.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Incidents and Gossip.

XLIXth CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Mr. Hoar, from the select Committee on Centennial of the Constitution, reported a resolution that it is expedient that the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the Constitution be celebrated in April, 1889, by an address to be delivered before the President of the United States and the two houses of Congress by the Chief Justice of the United States, to which representatives of foreign governments shall be invited, and that the occasion be further celebrated by suitable civil or military observances, the details thereof to be settled hereafter. Adopted.

Mr. Edmunds called attention to a bill introduced by him, and referred to the Postoffice Committee, providing for a Government postal telegraph. He wished the committee to report it, either favorably or unfavorably, so that he might try to get the judgment of the Senate upon it.

Mr. Hoar, from the conference committee on the electoral count bill, made a report, which was postponed till to-morrow and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the Senate proceeded to consider and pass pension bills on the calendar.

Forty pension bills (principally House bills) were passed, and then the pension appropriation bill (appropriating \$75,000,000) was taken up and passed, with only a few immaterial amendments.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up. The bill passed, with a few unimportant amendments.

Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them was the following:

By Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania: Appropriating \$600,000 to promote the colored people's World's Exhibition to be held at Birmingham, Ala., in September next.

Mr. Anderson introduced a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information as to the consolidation of the Union Pacific with the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific roads.

Mr. T. J. Campbell introduced a resolution relative to a site for a new custom-house and appraisers' store in New York city, and the cost of the same not to exceed \$1,000,000.

Mr. Townsend then called up the bill to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles.

A motion to pass the bill under suspension of the rules was lost.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting a pension of \$12 per month to indigent soldiers.

FACTS AND HEARSAYS.

Mrs. Lamont, with a party of friends, occupied the Presidential bench in the Senate gallery yesterday.

Senator Spooner to-day presented petitions from Wisconsin societies in favor of prohibition in this district.

It is the purpose of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, to secure the concurrence of the House in the inter-State commerce conference report at once.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland with Mrs. Folsom attended the Four-and-a-half Street Presbyterian church Sunday morning and heard a sermon by Dr. Sutherland.

Secretary Bayard, Attorney-General Garland, Assistant-Secretary Thompson, Controller Trenholm, and Mr. Kimball, director to the mint, and Commissioner Miller, saw the President yesterday.

Among the Texas members of the House the impression is prevalent that the senatorial contest is narrowing down to Reagan and Ireland. Some of the warmest friends of Senator Maxey share this belief.

Commissioner Colman, who has been in Missouri for a few days attending a meeting of the Board of Curators of the State University, of which he is a member, returned to the city yesterday morning.

The Hon. Oscar Turner is dying at the Alexander Hotel in Louisville, Ky. He was a member of the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses from the First District of Kentucky. He was defeated for re-election two years ago by Captain W. J. Stone, who also defeated him again last November. Col. Turner is well known in Washington, where his wife and daughter, Miss Lillie, have for years been social favorites.

A West Virginia Earthquake.

CHICAGO, January 17.—A Times special from Huntington, W. Va., says: About a week ago reports were received from counties in the southern part of the State saying that loud detonations had been heard and violent tremors of the earth felt along the valley of Big Ugly run, a tributary of the Guyandotte river. The explosion occurred at night and produced great consternation among the people of the region, but no plausible reason for them could be assigned. A letter has just been received from Lincoln county, however, which explains the mystery. The letter says that a few days ago, while lumbermen were floating logs down Big Ugly creek, they came to an obstruction which did not exist when they passed up to cut the timber a month before. The bed of the stream was completely filled with huge fragments of stone, newly separated, while similar fragments were strewn among the timber at the foot of the mountain, down the side of which they had evidently been rolled, as the timber and underwood was much broken. The top of the mountain, mainly on the side toward the stream, showed a huge crater-like scar, and the observers could see a large column of steam arising from it. The lumbermen were afraid to venture up, but reported the discovery at Hamlin, the county seat. The letter says the whole country is excited over the matter, and it is regarded as the source of the tremors and explosions heard and felt.

## McQuade Goes to Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, January 17.—"Boodle" Alderman Arthur J. McQuade was taken from the toms a few minutes after 1 p.m. by two deputy sheriffs, who accompanied him to the Grand Central depot, where the party took the train for Sing Sing.

## Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Indications for Virginia for the next twenty-four hours, commencing at 6 p.m.: Colder northwesterly winds and snow.

## FINANCIAL.

Reported by C. W. Branch & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 1111 Main street.

## New York Stock Market.

### REVIEW.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Our market opened better for the trunk line stocks and the coalers, and gave fair promise of being firm. A sudden break in Richmond Terminal and East Tennessee stocks, however, seemed to disturb the good feeling, and under this influence the whole market fell off. It is somewhat peculiar, but the fact really obtains, that such spasmodic fluctuations as we have lately experienced in this stock have a bad effect generally. Good stocks seem to be inclined to advance, and with any increase of a speculative feeling, should do so, but the public seem to hesitate when the balance of trading is conspicuously concentrated in one direction. The general undertone, however, is a healthy one, and we are inclined to believe that we may expect a better market.

The money market, both here and abroad, seems to tend towards an easier state. Prices closed generally steady. Money, 5@6 per cent.

STATE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
North Carolina 6's, C.	124	—
Virginia 6's, consols, 1905	34	—
Virginia 6's, peelers, 1905	42	—
Virginia 3's, new, 1932	64	—
Virginia consol coupons, old	64	—
Virginia consol coupons, after January, '85	34	36

CITY BONDS.

	141	142
Richmond 8's, 1890	121	122
Richmond 6's, 1886-1914	100	—
Richmond 5's, 1914-1919	100	—
Richmond 4's, 1920	103	—

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	91	95
A. & C. Air-Line	604	602
Canada Southern	135	135 1/2
Del., Lack. and Western	338	332
Erie	784	794
E. Tenn., 1st preferred	27	—
E. Tenn., 2d preferred	154	152
E. Tenn., common	26	30
Georgia Pacific	38	36 1/2
Hocking Valley	624	622
Jacksonville	944	944
Lake Shore	658	654
Louisville and Nashville	31	31 1/2
M. & T.	514	514
N. & W., preferred	504	504
New York and New England	113	113 1/2
Northern Pacific	594	60
Pacific Mail	1134	1134
Petersburg	604	704
Pacific Coast	514	514
Reading	294	294
Richmond Terminal	404	404
R. F. & P. div. obliga.	1014	102
St. Paul	804	802
Union Pacific	304	306
Western Union Tel.	734	732

RAILROAD BONDS.

	99	99 1/2
East Tennessee 5's	684	684
Richmond and Alleghany, 1st	98	99
Virginia Midland, incomes	108	111
Georgia Pacific, 1st	108	112
R. and D. debentures	73	73 1/2
Texas-Pacific Rio's	28	29 1/2
A. and P. incomes	824	83
New Orleans Pacific, certs.	39	40
Shenandoah Valley, gen'l 6's	—	—

Chicago Grain and Produce Market.

Reported by C. E. Redford & Co., Grain Commission Merchants, No. 6 South Twelfth street.

CHICAGO, January 17, 1887.

Wheat. Highest. Lowest. Closing.

February	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
March	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
May	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2

Corn.

January	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
February	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
March	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
May	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2

Oats.

February	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
March	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
May	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2

Pork.

February	12 1/2	11 5/8	11 5/8
March	12 1/2	11 5/8	11 5/8
May	12 1/2	11 5/8	11 5/8

Lard.

February	6 5/2	6 4/7	6 4/7
March	6 5/2	6 5/2	6 5/2
May	6 7/2	6 6/5	6 6/5

Short-Ribs.

February	6 1/2	6 0/5	6 0/5
March	6 2/5	6 1/2	6 1/2
May	6 3/7	6 2/5	6 2/5

Estimated receipts of hogs, 20,000.

VISIBLE SUPPLY STATEMENT.

Wheat, decrease	522,014 bushels
Corn, increase	630,330

NEW YORK.

Wheat. Highest. Lowest. Closing.

February	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
March	94 1/2	94 1/2	94